matograph.

EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Under the Red Robe.

BARRICK THEATRE—2—8:20—Never Again.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl From PAris.

HOYT'S THEATRE-3-8-The Man from Mexico.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-2-8:15-A Round of KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-

THEATRE-2:10-8:30-The Mysterious Mn OLAMPIA ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m. Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL-S- Vaudeville.

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### Businces Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-at

# New-York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Conferences continued at the palace in Madrid between the Queen Regent and the leading Spanish politicians: General Campos had a conference with the Queen Regent. —— Herr Von Tausch, on trial in Regent. — Herr Von Tausch, on trial in Berlin for treason, perjury and forgery, was acquitted; his fellow-prisoner, Baron Von Luetzow, was convicted. — The King of Siam was received by the Pope at the Vatican. — It was reported in Paris that serious dissensions exist in the French Cabinet. — The Greek Cabinet decided to sign a sea armistice. — Henry Labouchere, Editor of "Truth," was assaulted in London by the son of a minister whom he had exposed as a fraud in "Truth."

CONGRESS In the Senate consideration of the metal schedule of the Tariff bill was finished and the wood schedule was taken up; Mr. Man-tle spoke in behalf of the wool-growers and Mr. Butler for an income tax. === The House was

DOMESTIC.-President McKinley made a number of nominations, including those of Ellis H. Roberts to be Treasurer of the United States and Conrad N. Jordan to be Assistant Treasurer in this city. —— Several men were killed and wounded by militia ir an assault by a mob on a jail in Urbana, Ohlo: a negro prisoner was lynched. —— The new Civil Service regulations lynched. —— The new Civil Service regulations were submitted to Governor Black. —— The International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia adjourned sine die; the foreign delegates are to visit the principal cities of the Union. Graduating exercises took place at the Naval Academy in Academy. Secretary Long delivering the diplomas to the class of '97.

CITY.—The programme for the entertainment of the city's guests from Mexico and South and Central America was completed. —— Corporation Counsel Scott decided that the Sinking Fund Commissioners had not the right to repurchase the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad franchises.

Stocks were strong and active. Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers in the morning: fair and cooler in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 87 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 77%.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF BUILDERS.

The alarming number of new buildings in this city which have fallen in the last few years indicates that the provision of safeguards against accident has not kept pace with the extension of building risks. The great steel structures and the vast plants of the present day contain possibilities of danger not dreamed of twenty, or even ten, years ago. Plans for these new buildings must provide for safety, not only under normal conditions, but also in case of an accident, which in old times would have caused little harm, but which in the new surroundings may bring widespread devastation.

It is impossible yet with accuracy to determine what caused the collapse of the new Brown soap factory. The architect declares that his plans were perfect. The contractors say their ironwork was good and their mortar excellent. The constructors of the tanks consider themselves in no wise to blame because the tanks broke down the building which was designed to hold them. Of course, these claims may be only the natural attempts of the guilty to escape responsibility. One or all of the workers may have been criminally indifferent to human life and anxious only to get pay for cheap work. But it is not needful to assume this attitude of mind toward them as yet. If the investigation should succeed in finding any obvious neglect of duty officials should be prompt to punish it, and it should not be forgotten that there have been far too many building accidents for which nobody has been held responsible. But for the present, leaving all questions of individual blame aside for future determination, there remains ample evidence that that special sense for possibilities of danger imperatively necessary when trifling accidents may have frightful consequences was not exercised. The weight of opinion seems to favor the theory that bulging tanks exerted a lateral pressure on the wall which was not meant to resist any such force. Assuming that the wall was well built and that the floor calculated to bear the weight of the immense tanks did not give way under them, it may be argued that architect and builder did their full duty. On the other side, assuming that the tanks were properly constructed to hold the water put in them, it may be said that their builder did his full duty. But just at this point was the failure to realize special danger that made an awful mockery of whatever care was exercised. It is likely enough that a tank such as those in the factory might safely have been placed on the ground. It may have been reasonably strong, and if it had bulged on the ground or even burst it could have done little harm. But when put at the top of a five-story building that harmless eccentricity of changing shape became a force of destruction.

It is said that the tanks were three inchpearer the wall than the plans allowed. If that is true we have good proof of the fatal lack of insight. To the dull mind three inches or six inches made no difference. The tanks would hold water, or if any proved to be weak they could be replaced, and the building was warranted to carry the weight. But a true constructive imagination, alive to the situation, would have taken into account all the possibreak or bulge might mean, and foreseen it not as an isolated fact, but as a dependent element in a vast chain of possibilities. For a mason to drop a brick from the top of a garden wall is one thing; for him to drop it from a Broadway sky scraper is something entirely different.

size of a piece of work, and failure to live up to this responsibility causes year after year accidents of which the community has been patient far too long.

NOT IN CENTRAL PARK.

It is not necessary to use much space and time in condemning the project of the Commissioner of Public Works for converting the lower part of Central Park into a parade ground, for it is absolutely certain not to be adopted. The proposal has instantly encountered a storm of opposition against which it could never prevail, even if the Park Board were favorable instead of resolutely hostile. Neither is it just nor necessary to assail General Collis, as if he were an avowed public enemy to whom the betrayal of a public trust was a congenial employment. He is not responsible for the administration of the parks nor in a position to do them any injury. He has merely made the mistake of suggesting, with the best intentions in the world, the latest in a long series of schemes for diverting the parks from their proper functions to purposes for which they were not created and which they could not be made to serve except at an enormous sacrifice. In his own department General Collis has accomplished a great deal of excellent work, which will be his benorable monument hereafter. He has desired to do something more on a larger scale outside the routine of his official labors. That is a natural and creditable ambition, but the particular enterprise by which he had hoped to achieve it is wholly indefensible.

If the city has need of a great parade ground, which is a debatable proposition, there are numerous waste places at its command which will be accessible enough in the course of a few years. Or, if we are mistaken about that, perhaps the city can afford to buy two or three blocks in a central locality, tear down the buildings which cover them and convert the space so cleared into a concourse. That is also a debatable proposition. The one proposition which is not debatable is that the city should devastate a park which is constantly performing an invaluable service for the sake of accomplishing an object of infinitely less importance. "But the Park space would cost nothing," may be said. In fact, precisely that has been said within fortyeight hours in support of General Collis's project; and the argument is a perfect example of that amazing fallacy which heretofore times without number has been advanced in justification of some scheme for doing the community irreparable Larm. The owner of Government bonds who should propose to start a fire with them in order to save the price of a bundle of kindling wood would be actuated by just the same sort of economic delusion. In his case the eclipse of reason would be deemed complete, but the misconception of values would be scarcely

A parade ground, as level as a billiard table, ues, might be a good thing to have somewhere. To make such a thing out of Central Park would be an act of folly which General Collis on further reflection will probably cease to counte-

### A GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

One of the most serious among the many problems of government which the statesmen of Kansas have had to encounter during the last decade has been how to get their agricultural products hauled to market on such terms as would eliminate the factor of distance and put them on an absolute equality with competing agriculturists who live next door to the market and hence are not handicapped by the cost of hauling. The Kansas mind has been applying itself to the solution of this problem with great assiduity for many years. An earlier effort of the Kansas mind was to devise means for acquiring at small cost property rights in the wide, fertile and productive areas in the interior of that then unploughed and unpeopled State. That was easy. A wise Government, with prudent foreeast, upon the sound economic theory that it and contented citizens than a great deal of wild and unoccupied land, offered inducements for settlement in an extremely low-in fact, merely nominal-price for real estate. It was not that the Government desired to thin out its populous districts and colonize its restless and uneasy citizens, but simply because the statesmen of that earlier period were anxious to develop the interior of the country and make the wilderness blossom as the rose. The statesmen meant well. So did the early immigrants.

But the early immigrants soon conceived the notion that the tender mercies of a paternal Government were, in fact, cruelties, since they left them isolated, remote, inaccessible; without any of the advantages of social life; out of touch with civilization, and with no opportunities for listening to the opera, attending the circus or participating in the delights of the political caucus or county convention. So then they said that, since they were doing heroic and selfsacrificing work in ripping up the virgin sod and contributing to the wealth of the country by making its soil fruitful and productive, the Government ought to show its appreciation by building some railroads to bring their farms in touch with each other and in proximity with the markets of the world. Government went and did it. In order to do it it had to dodge some constitutional inhibitions, but, by a stretch of functions, it lent its credit and granted an endowment of its own land in alternate sections -for which, of course, it deserved no special thanks, since it doubled the value of what it retained, by betterments-to citizens who would build railroads to and through the new settlements. Government meant to do, and did, the handsome thing.

But it presently turned out that the citizens who built the roads had actually made money by the operation. No one was surprised at this except the honest and industrious agriculturists, who had grown into the notion that because the paternal Government had done so much for them without its costing them a cent, all business men, and mankind in general, ought to put up money and work for them on the same liberal principle, since they were pioneers and were doing such self-sacrificing work in developing the resources of the country. So they proceeded to get indignant about it and to discuss their wrongs at great length and with much heat in caucuses, conventions, Legislatures, sewing societies and other social gatherings. The result of it all has been that within the last few years they have reached the conclusion that all mankind outside of Kansas is banded against them; that everybody who has ever invested a dollar in a railroad enterprise to get their products to market, expecting a reasonable return, and all | trol of it, if we are able and enterprising enough individuals or corporations who have lent them money on bond and mortgage in the expectation of interest thereon, are enemies of society who should be detested in strong language by good profitable. Great Britain and her colonies are citizens, and put down without recourse by the strong arm of Kansas law.

The fallure of these measures to make the citizens of Kansas prosperous, contented and tinue so to do, and the two nations most interhappy led naturally to a desper and more profound consideration of the somewhat compli cated problem how to get their products to market without paying a profit to the tyrannical blitties on every side and foreseen what every | railroad builders and the usurious lenders of money. The essence of the problem was simply the elimination of distance as a factor in marketing agricultural products. It remained for Governor Leedy to solve it. He did it at an indignation meeting over freight rates some week or ten days ago. Nothing could be sim-

build a railroad to the Gulf of Mexico; that nobody shall pay a cent toward the cost of it. but that the State and the several municipalitles to be benefited by it shall Issue bonds for the construction; that the State of Texas shall invest her school funds in it-which she may well do, as Texas has no need of school funds -that the public shall own and run it, andthough this is not expressly stated-it shall haul the agricultural products of Kansas straight down to a port on the Gulf without a cent of cost to the producer or the purchaser. This is a clean-cut solution of the whole problem. There may be difficulties in the details of it, but as a general proposition it seems entirely unobjectionable. Such a railroad, owned and operated by the "public," would not only furnish occupation to all the citizens of Kansas, but would so divert their minds from agricultural pursuits that they would presently never care a copper whether they raised any agricultural products or not. All the citizens would be in the railroad business and drawing pay from the State. And the diversion of the school fund of Texas to this purpose would not only do no harm. but would be of positive advantage, since it would deprive the rising generation of the unwholesome opportunity of gaining the rudiments of a knowledge which might make them unhappy by disclosing to their opening minds an idea of what alls them.

Governor Leedy is an original genius. By all means let his invention be tried. What he and his constituents need is business experience. This will give it to them. Meantime, it will be easy enough for all the rest of the world to make connections without pervading either Kansas

#### A DISGRACEFUL OUTBREAK.

One lynching mob in a measure received its descrts yesterday in Urbana, Ohio, but the inconceivable stupidity of the Mayor of the city. or his criminal complicity in lawlessness, permitted it in the end to wreak vengeance on the wretch who was the object of its anger. This outbreak of violence is a disgrace to the community where it occurred, and no sympathy need be wasted on the rioters who fell victimes to the bullets of the militia. On the contrary, if the State of Ohio wishes to preserve its good name as a law-abiding Commonwealth and not take rank with Texas and South Carolina as a scene of bloodthirsty negro hunting, some searching investigations will be in order into the conduct of the Urbana militiamen, who, after defending the jail for a time, refused to do duty, and into the conduct of the Mayor, who, when the Springfield militia arrived to take the place of the mutineers, ordered them away and left the prisoner at the mercy of the mob.

The whole proceeding has an appearance of de liberate surrender on the part of authorities sworn to enforce the law. The prisoner under sentence to the extreme penalty for his floored with asphalt and diversified with stat- crime was with difficulty taken to jail, and the Sheriff at once called out the local militia. Meanwhile the mob grew in strength and more troops were asked from the Governor, but to no purpose. The rioters, making an attack on the jail, were repulsed with the loss of two killed and seven badly wounded. The serious aspect of affairs finally induced the Governor to respond to the Sheriff's renewed request for more troops. They arrived to find the local militia refusing duty, and were about to go on guard when a deputy-sheriff and the Mayor joined in warning them off. Then the crowd had its own way, and with the usual accompaniment of kicking and beating hanged the negro. It is hardly conceivable that the officials should have refused to let the militia guard the jail after one fight, while the crowd was yet assembled, and should not even have made an attempt to re move the prisoner to a safer place under military guard, unless they deliberately planned for his murder.

The people of Urbana cannot excuse themselves by pleading the negro's ill deeds. He was bad enough. Perhaps he deserved death. But the fact remains that death was not the etter to have a great many industrious punishment for his crime determined by the ly to twenty years' imprisonment, the full penalty which the people had fixed for his offence. He had pleaded guilty. He was on his way to justice and none of the delay which is so often urged as excuse for lynching. The riot was an outbreak of barbarism without excuse. It was not an impatient attempt to do justice, but a bloodthirsty attempt to thwart it. If the laws of Ohio are not severe enough the people can change them. If they want to extend the application of the death penalty it is their privilege, but when they make one law and then prevent its enforcement by violence they only feed the flame of savage passion which they profess to curb. No republican government can command respect when its citizens refuse to obey the laws of their own making.

# JAPAN'S PACIFIC CABLE.

The project of a telegraphic cable across the Pacific from the United States to Japan by way of Hawail is not new, but the form which it now assumes is decidedly novel. Hitherto the United States has been looked to for the initiative. This is by far the largest and richest of all the countries directly concerned, and will transact a major part of the business of the line. It has, therefore, been deemed fitting that it should lay and control the cable. There is no good reason why it should not do so, or why it should not have done so long ago. Capital has been ready. Enterprise has not been lacking. Mechanical skill assuredly has been equal to the undertaking. Nothing, in fact, has been lacking except a Government patronage, scarcely more than pominal in amount, and far less than that which other governments are in the habit of giving to similar enterprises.

The present proposition is for Japan to take the lead, with the United States as a junior partner. Hawaii will also come in, though whether the firm will stand "Japan, United States and Hawaii" or "Japan, Hawaii and United States" does not yet appear. Japan has faith in the scheme and is ready to back up her faith with money and deeds. If the United States does not think it worth while, or is not able to lay a cable to Japan, Japan does think it worth while and is able to lay a cable to the United States. It is poetic justice. Years ago the United States opened Japan to the world. Now Japan proposes to open the United States. For that let Americans be grateful. It will be better to have Japan lay the cable than to have no cable at all. Besides, Japan will let this

There can be no doubt that such an enterprise is highly desirable and would prove highly so well convinced of it that they are ready to do the whole job at public expense. Transpacific trade is enormously increasing, and will conested in it are Japan and the United States. They are also the two most interested in Hawall, which is to be the central point of the friendliest relations have long existed. These will be promoted and perpetuated by such a bond as a telegraphic cable. The markets of the two nations will be brought into touch with each other to the advantage of both. It is, from all points of view, "a consummation devoutly to

has taken hold of it, it may be realized.

EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT.

It would be a queer year indeed if there were not complaint of the condition of business. In fact, there are business men who say it is the worst season they have ever known in their experience. It is thirty-three years since the first thoroughly protective tariff was enacted, and it is about the last year of ripened experience under the Democratic tariff enacted in 1896. Now, it is possible, as the eminent divine of the Church of England said about the strawberry, that the Lord might have created a better berry, or a better year than 1892, but it is certain that He did not. If the volume of busiess compares fairly with that year, the com-

plaining people are licensed to be quiet. Ever since the end of 1896 the volume of bustness in comparison with previous years has been gradually increasing. The increase has been slow, and in some branches of business at times doubtful, but the fact is that actual payments are not quite 9 per cent less than they were at the same time in 1892. But payments are based on prices. The shipment of a thousand bushels of wheat or a thousand suits of clothes means more or less in money, according to the prices paid. It happens to be the fact that prices are more than 10 per cent lower than in 1892, so that the volume of business in all quantitles transferred must be larger than it has ever been in the most prosperous years of the country's history.

Some evidence of this state of things is given by "Dun's Review" this week in a comparison of prices, which shows how much values of the products of important industries have been depressed within the last three years. In nearly every one production in anticipation of a future larger demand is regarded as the cause of present depression. The iron and steel industry is only in part an exception because purchases of its products have also been bindered by uncertainty in regard to the various combinations which have for years controlled prices, and have been abandoned within the last six months, but in some cases with prospect of revival. In such a condition of business nobody can know what prices may be a short time hence, and therefore there is doubt all the time whether purchases may not prove unprofitable

At the same time evidence is given by "The Review" of a measure of improvement in the course of commercial failures which is highly encouraging. It is shown that in amount of liabilities the failures in May were the smallest since September, 1895, in manufacturing branches the smallest since November of that year, and in trading branches the smallest, April alone excepted, since September, 1894. But this fact is less encouraging than the comparison by different branches of business, which shows that in general stores failures were never smaller in any month for three years in unclassified trading, and in shoes smaller in only two months of the thirty-six, in books and hats smaller in only four months, and in groceries smaller in only five months, in hotels and jewelry in only nine, in furniture in only ten, and in drygoods only in twelve months, while not one class shows failures exceeding the average monthly for the three years. As to manufactures, it appears that the month was the smallest of thirty-six months excepting four in clothing, five in chemicals, six in woollens and seven in machinery, lumber and miscellaneous manufactures, while it was larger than the average only in iron and cotton goods and glassware, owing to one or two exceptionally large failures in those branches. These are not statements which will gratify the pessimist or the political panic-breeder, but they are from a non-partisan record and are entitled to high confidence.

More small parks are promised. We cannot have too many of them.

The Presbyterian General Assembly gives official voice to its total abstinence principles, and rebukes the use of wine at the sesqui-centennial banquet at Princeton, an admonition which should make a dry town of that famous abode of the muses for a long time to come. But its prison. There had been no miscarriage of festival barometer will probably present occasional indications of moisture, as heretofore.

The report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (London) on the use of antitoxin for the cure of diphtheria in 1896 is of interest. A comparison is made with 1894, the year immediately preceding the introduction of antitoxin, and the one in which the lowest mortality had so far been recorded. The percentage of mortality to all cases was 29.6 in 1894, and 20.8 in 1896; in cases of infants under five years of age, 47.4 and 30.2 respectively; laryngeal cases, 62.0 and 29.6, and tracheotomy cases, 70.4 and 41.0. Evidently here was great gain. To what extent the remedy is responsible for bad after effects yet remains to be demonstrated. If it can be proved free from these, it must indeed be reckoned, as the Board says of greater value in the treatment of diphtheria than any other known remedy.

The mouth harmonica is officially declared to be a musical instrument. Most people consider it an infernal machine.

Hymn-singing contests may be a welcome relief from go-as-you-please walking matches and slugging matches, but as acts of worship they can scarcely prove acceptable to the spiritual cense of the community.

Probably the vandals who chipped pieces from the tombstones of Paul Revere and John Hancock flattered themselves that they were patriots who had tender sentiment for the heroes of their country, but they were wretches who have not learned the first lesson of order and respect for what is respectable which American history ought to teach.

The Academy of Medicine wants to know if we cannot have the free public baths for which \$200,000 has been appropriated at an early date That is what the hot and tired people of New-York want to know as well.

The lesson of the Long Island Railroad disaster is that there should be no grade crossings Wherever they exist they are constantly sur rounded with peril and are standing invitations of calamity. They should be done away with swiftly, peremptorily and altogether, so far at least as this thickly populated and much travelled commonwealth is concerned.

In the absence of statistics and returns from country have a share in the ownership and con- all the districts involved, it might be extravagant to assert that the orange peel flung on the thronging ways of pavement-treading men had slain its thousands and the banana skin its tens of thousands, but both have inflicted great injury upon the generations of society, and the arrest and punishment of a citizen for easting the former on the sidewalk is an act of justice for all urban pedestrians to rejoice in and all such heedless and insensate scatterers of peril to

It is a great thing to be a member of the Connecticut Legislature. The House has just passed system. Between them the closest and the a bill to remit a fine of \$100 levied on a member who, while yet in private life, refused to cut down a diseased peach tree condemned according to

The State Civil Service Commission has or hand several conundrums concerning the Anti-Starch law, sent up to it by local Boards, which be wished." The great United States was una- it did not succeed in solving at its last meeting. I Jour

Responsibility increases much faster than the pler. It is this: that the State of Kansas shall ble to deal with it alone. But now that Japan | Meanwhile department heads in various cities make the examinations for fitness which Govwere crazy to underernor Black thought they

take for themselves.

In its issue of May 22 "The Saturday Review" speaks of "the United States Senate, having refused to pay the award under the Behring Sea "Arbitration," etc.; and again, over the signature of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who thinks Mr. Ibsen a much bigger man than old Shakespeare, "the American Constitution, in declaring all men equal," etc. The latter passage may be credited to supercilious ignorance. It is difficuit to be so charitable toward the former. Malicious mendacity is what it looks most like.

#### PERSONAL.

President Harper of the University of Chicago and Professors Rush Rhees, of the Newton Theological Seminary; F. K. Sanders, of Yale; D. A. McClenshan, of the United Presbyterian Seminary of Allegheny, Penn., and W. H. Marchess, of the Presbyterian Seminary of Louisville, will give courses of lectures on the Bible at Chautauqua this summer. this summer.

Apirina Turapa Ngatu, a full-blooded Maori, who was recently graduated from Canterbury College, England, is now a practising lawyer in Auckland, New-Zealand.

The will of Mrs. Sarah Withers, of Bloomington, Ind., bequeaths \$40,000 to found a library in Nicho lasville, Ky., where she was born. Some years ago she established the Withers Library in Blooming-

"The Philadelphia Press" says: "The selection of Dr. George M. Sternberg as president of the American Medical Association, confers due honor on one who has done much to make American medical science honored at home and respected abroad. In the van himself in all that signifies the abroad. In the van himself in all that signifies the new medicine of to-day, Dr. Sternberg has made the new knowledge feit in the direction of prevention, both for the community and the individual. His discovery of the action of the white blood corpuscies on disease germs, afterward made famous in Europe by Metchnikoff's researches in phagogytosis, marked the American as a representative bacteriologist. This discovery, which is not pushed to the extreme by Dr. Sternberg in his deductions as it is by his European confrère, gives a new and rational reading to the old phrase of 'nature's healing force.'"

Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld is learning to ride bicycle.

"Ten years ago," says "The Philadelphia Rec ord," "John J. Boyle was a Western Union Tele-graph boy. To-morrow he will sail for Europe, the proud winner of the Academy of the Fine Arts" ravelling scholarship, with \$800 prize money safely stowed away in his inside pocket. Young Boyle is stowed away in his inside pocket. Young Boyle is an interesting example of the ambition of young America. He was born on May 30, 1874, and came to Philadelphia when he was twelve years old, locating in Germantown. He sought employment in the mills, and subsequently became a messenger boy connected with the Chelten-ave, office of the Western Union company. Later he attended the Daniel L Keyser School, and took a night course at the Spring Garden Institute, being graduated with the highest honors."

Mme. Duse is playing an engagement at the Recaissance Theatre, in Paris. Her repertory in-cludes "Camille," "Magda," "La Locandiera," "Le Songe d'un Matin de Printemps," by D'Annunzio; Cavaileria Rusticana," "La Femme du Claude "Cavaileria Rusticana," "La Femme du Claude" and what the Paris journals call "La Seconde Mme, Thanqueray," by Pinelo. She will give ten performances, all in Italian, for, though she speaks French without an accent, according to an interviewer for the "Figaro," she does not dare undertake performances in French. On her arrival in Paris she received a basket of orchids and a telegram of greeting from Mme, Bernhardt, who was playing in Brussels at the time.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A railroad running between San Francisco and San Rafael has established a monthly commuta-tion rate of \$5 for men and \$3 for women, and its right to make such discrimination is now being considered by the State Railroad Commission,

An Earthquake Effect.-The Professor-George, George-Yes, sir.

The Professor-Go out and ask that fat woman in the bicycle if she won't have the kindness to ide on some other street. She disturbs the seisnic needle.—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Buffalo Commercial" tells a story of a little girl who was greatly disturbed by the discovery that her brothers had set traps to catch birds. Questioned as to what she had done in the matter she replied: "I prayed that the traps might no catch the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she the birds." "Anything else?" "Yes," she "I then prayed that God would prevent the birds getting into the traps, and," as if to illustrate the dectrine of faith and works, "I went and kicked the traps all to pieces."

She read her essay at the rehearsal in a clear and listinct manner.
"I think," said the principal, "that you had better
"I think," said the principal, "that you had better
ut it a little shorter.

ut it a little shorier."
Tears came to the sensitive young girl's eyes.
"Why," sne whimpered, "it comes only down to
my boot-tops now!"
She thought he meant her graduating frock.— Cleveland Plaindealer.

"The Burlington Hawkeye" has unearthed the following queer postoffice report: waterford, fulton c, ils.

July the 9 1856. muster jimes buchanin, president of United States-Der Sur Bean required by the instructions of the post office to report quarterly. I now feelfil that pleasin duty by reportin as follows. The Harvestin has been goin on pretty well and most of the nabobs have got their cuttin about dun, wheat is hardly an average crop, on rollin lans corn is yellowish and won't cut more than ten or fifteen booshils to the aker, the health of the communitie only tolerable measils and colery have broken out in about 2 and a half miles from hear, thair are a powerful awaken on the subject of religing in the potts naborhood and meny souls are bein made to know they sins forgivin miss nancy smith a neer nabor had twins day before yisterday and one of them is a poor scraggy thing and won't live half its days this is about all I know and have to

Buckanin and subscrib myself your Trooly Abigail jenkins p m at fulton Co lis.

Where It Was.-The Returned Parishloner-And low is dear Mr. Poundbook's cough? Is it any how is dear Mr. Poundbook's cough? Is it any better?
The Homekeeping Parishioner—It got so bad that we sent him on a trip to Palestine. Just about now it is safe to say that his bark is on the sea.—(Indianapolis Journal.

report the present quarter give my respects to mrs

Captain Francis Martin, of Detroit, who has just celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday, was present at the funeral of Napoleon.

She had been looking over a prayer-book and had come upon the marriage service, which she read with considerable interest, as was natural in view of her sex, although she was still too young to have that absorbing interest in it that comes to a girl well along in her teers.
"Mamma," she said at last, "what does it mean well along in her teens.

"Mamma." she said at last, "what does it mean when the bride promises to obey?"

"Mean!" exclaimed her father, before her mother could reply. "What inspired idiot ever said it meant anything? It's a cold, heartless bluff,"—

(Chicago Post.

This is "The Buffalo Enquirer's" recipe for ransmuting other metals into gold: "Take (1) old-drawn seamless tubing, (2) tool-steel bearings, (3) hellow rolls of rubber, (4) plane wire, (5) second-growth hickory. Make the ingredients

into a \$22 bicycle and rell it for \$100," The Strong-Minded One.—My dear child, you ought to join us. You want a vote, don't you?

The Pretty One.—No-o; I guess a voter will do me.—(Cincinnati Tribune.

Two hundred Swedish servant girls in Chicago are going to visit the Stockholm Exposition, and most of them will go over as cabin passengers. Miss Thirty-smith (severely)—A man should never call on a girl after drinking. Jack Ewift (cheerfully)—That's a fact! Many a nan has become engaged in just that way.—

The twelfth annual meting of the Western As-

ociation of Writers will be held at Winona Park, Ind., on June 28.

on State-st, yesterday I met a former acquaintance of mine back in Ohlo who went "out West" to grow rich in a prairie boom town several years ngo. There was tell-tale fringe at the bottom of his trousers, and he was a walking exposition of hard luck. "Why, I'm surprised, Jimmie," I remarked. "I thought you were doing well and getting rich. The last time I saw you everything seemed to be coming your way. You owned about half the town, and it was growing like a mushroom." "Welk that's what I thought," he said sadly, "but it was a toadsteel," (Chicago Times-Herald).

The Home Products Exposition of Kansas City which opened the other day, is a great success. Still Greater Odds.—"How foolish!" said the good old minister. "Do you not realize that the chances are \$9.99 to I against you?"
"Of course, I do," answered the young man who had bought a lottery ticket. "And yet it, hopes are not half as ridiculous as those you raised in the hearts of the Sunday-school boys when you told them that every one of them had a chance at the Presidential chair."—(Indianapolis

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

BAILEY'S BIG AND BUSY BEE.-"Well, Balle of Texas, has come back to Washington with the biggest and itvellest kind of a bee buzzing in his head," remarked a Democratic Congressman to-day. "What sort of a bee?" he was asked.

What sort? Why, there is only one sort in his stimation, and that is the Presidential bee. Bailey. you know, has been out in Missouri making stump eches in a district where there was a vacancy to be filled, and the Democrats have carried the district by an increased majority. Champ Clark says Balley made the most powerful speeches out there that were ever heard in Missouri, and that is a good deal for Champ to say, considering that he also has delivered speeches thete, not only in the recent con-

test, but in years past." "But what about the busy bee?"

"Why, can't you see? Bailey has made a great hit, excited tremendous enthusiasm, and his name is seen ten times in the Western newspapers, especially those of Missouri and Texas, where Bryan's cially those of Missouri and Texas, where Bryan's is seen once. I think that before his glorious and memorable Missouri campaign Balley might have been unwilling to say that he would accept a nomination for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with Bryan in 1990, but he and his friends would hoot the idea now. The latter say that Bryan's star is already waning, and will have disappeared before the end of his trip around the world, while that of Balley will steadily continue to grow bigger and bright. Balley, they say, is more conservative than Bryan and by far the abler man, and he would be less actively opposed and less bitterly attacked than Bryan was in the last campaign."

"But do you really think Mr. Balley is inclined to regard seriously the possibility that he might be nominated for the Presidency?"

"Certainly I do. Balley is a serious man. Why, he even takes himself seriously."

JAPAN'S WONDERFUL PROGRESS -- Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, who has been United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, for seven years past, is in this city on a short leave of absence. "The progress of the Japanese," said he to-day, "within a comparatively short time is the wonder of the age. As a race, they are possessed of a spirit of ambi-tion that is boundless. The boys of Japan do not require to be driven to study, as is frequently the case in our own country, but they often have to be restrained from over-application. Ambition and a desire to excel are characteristics of the people. They are trying to copy England in their purpose to become a great naval Power and also a great manufacturing nation, and it must be said that they are making rapid strides in both directions. In regard to manufacturing they are essentially imitators, and there need be no fear that they will ever become dangerous competitors of the United

imitators, and there need be no fear that they will ever become dangerous competitors of the United States. They are making all sorts of goods, but nothing that they produce is of superior quality. Alongside of American goods their products are shoddy, and from their lack of durability would be out of competition with ours."

"What of their adoption of the gold standard?"

"That does not go into effect until October. What effect the change will have on the country is hard to predict. The Japanese are a very conservative people and only make changes after mature deliberation. In adopting the gold standard they sought the advice of the ablest financiers in the world. They never act in great affairs without getting the best counsel, native and foreign. I heard a learned Englishman say that they have the best system of jurisprudence on earth, as it was cuiled from the best of all nations."

"What of their alleged desire to take the Hawaiian Islands?"

"I cannot answer as to that, but they are an emigrating race and are seeking eligible settlements everywhere. I do not think it at all probable that they would try to get political control of Hawaii if they thought our Government intended to exercise a protectorate over the country. But if not checked by the Government there they may swarm into the islands in such hordes as to crowd out the present occupants."

THE DAKOTAS THEN AND NOW .- A North Dakota man in Washington recently was talking about the Dakotas in the early days when that region of the great Northwest was particularly "wild and woolly." "Colonel Pat Donan, who is known everywhere," he said, "was my associate in starting the first daily newspaper in the Territory. We had some pretty stormy times, though Colonel Fat and I managed to hold our own, whether it came to the quill or the six-shooter. Those hilarious days are gone, however, and we now practise the refinements and amenities of the cultured East. In the campaign of last year North Dakota was classed as doubtful, with a strong tendency to free silver. But after a hard struggle we succeeded in anding the electoral vote for McKinley. It was the first time that all the factions of the party in North Dakota had been united since its admission to Statchcool. We are proud that it was the only one of the new States that stood solid for the Republican nominee and sound money. President McKinley's majority of £000 with us, under the conditions of the campaign, was quite equal to £0,000 majority in Ohio or Pennsylvania." starting the first daily newspaper in the Territory.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GENEROSITY.-Learning reently through General A. W. Greely, the founder of the Washington City Free Public Library, that its success had outrun its subscriptions, and that it must soon be closed half of every day for the lack of means to meet its increasing expenses, Andrew Carnegle made a donation of \$1,000 to it, which will enable it to keep open through the regular hours for the rest of the year.

MR. EUSTIS'S CANDID CRITIC.-James B Eustis, of Louisiana, who is returning from France to practise law in New-York, had an amusing experience about the time he left the Senate, which be relates with much relish. He had received an invitation to deliver a political speech in an East ern State, and, having prepared the speech with some care, took his manuscript to a typewriting office to have a few copies made for the use of the press. When he called for the copies, the manager of the office, whom he knew very well, congratulated him on the effort.

"I'm glad you like it," replied the Senator. "It's a little tart, you see, but it's to be delivered before a popular audience, and I want to make the boys feel good."

a natice tart, you see, but it's to be delivered before a popular audience, and I want to make the boys feel good."
"I ought to be frank, Senator," replied the manager, "and tell you that I haven't had time to read the speech myself, but I can testify to its qualities from the effect it had on the young woman who made the copies. She is an ardent Republican, and was in high dudgeon all the way through. When she finished she gave the machine a resounding thump, and, gathering up the sheets, said to herself, This is a string of the biggest lies I ever read in my life." So, judging by the opposition, sir, you life." So, judging by the opposition, sir, you scored heavily."

Mr. Eustis enjoyed the story greatly, left his compliments for the young woman and his regrets for having given her so annoying a half-hour.

ON THE USES OF CHAPLAINS -A short prayer is, as a rule, preferred by the members of the House, but a prominent Southern member was heard to express the wish most fervently the other day that the Chaplain would "pull it out a little." This member was not in the House at the time, and the fact explains his especial interest in the petition for that occasion. He was on his way to the Capitol, riding with a friend in a streetcar. He was consulting his watch every minute, and peering through the front window in an effort to get a glimpse of the flagstaff on the House wing. "It's going to be a close shave," he said to his friend. The friend asked if the watch was right. "A few minutes slow, I'm afraid," the member replied, "and it's now three minutes past 12."

Just then the car came in good view of the Capitol, and there the flag was flying over the Ho wing.

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed the member. "I'm late sure!"

"You haven't counted the chaplain in," suggested the friend.
"That's so," assented the member. "He'll help out if he'll only hold on long enough."
"He ought to be good for three minutes," said

"He ought to be good for three minutes," said the friend.

"Sometimes he is," replied the member, "Chaplains are the most surprising people, however. You never can tell about how long they'll last. Whenever can tell about how long they'll last. Whenever they have a good topic they make use of it."

"Anything of special interest for the Chaplain today?" asked the friend.

"Nothing that I know of. Nobody dead, nobody very siek. It will be just my luck for the prayer today to be the shortest on record."

Just then the car stopped on top of the hill, and the impatient member and his friend started on a brisk run for the Capitol building. The member kept his eye anxiously on the flag, expecting it to start down the staff every second. But it kept flying. He was in time. The House that day sat for an hour. The delay grew out of some of Jerry Simpson's antics. The member was late, and, being unpaired, was afraid that Mr. Simpson might by accident secure a call of the House; and in such an even he wanted to be on hand. No schoolboy was ever in a greater fever through fear of a tardy mark.

# MONEY FOR THE ACTORS' FUND.

The Actors' Fund yesterday received from th city its share of the money paid this year for theatrical licenses. All the money from this source to divided among certain charities, the Actors' Fund having, approprietely, the largest share. The sum which the fund received yesterday was \$13,570 24, the largest which it has ever had.

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund, which is to be held on Tuesday, is expected to be an uncommonly interesting one. A. M. Palmer, the presicommonly interesting one. A. M. Palmer, the president, has exprensed his desire not to be re-elected, and a new president will be chosen. It is generally believed that the choice will fail upon Louis Aldrich, now the vice-president. At the meeting, also, several important matters which have been awaiting consideration for some time will be brought forward. One of these is a plan for securing annuities for old and needy actors.

There will also be a revival this year of the custom which has been neglected for some time of holding a public meeting. The business meeting will be at Hoyt's Theatre at il a. m. and the public meeting at the Garrick Theatre in the afternoon. There will be addresses by A. M. Palmer, Joseph Jefferson and others.